

indifferent cook was ignorant of the art. How did she know the art? It was almost accidental; the recollection of some good housewife's talk had served her in the right time. The warm praise bestowed by Edward on the coffee was ample reward.

Ida bought a cook book during the day. That sounds unromantic. But it was even so; and she studied it even for hours. During the afternoon her mother-in-law came in; and Ida urged her to stay to tea. The old lady accepted the invitation; not, we are sorry to say, in the very best spirit. She had opened the war on Edward's "butterfly" young wife, and she meant to follow it up. When Edward came home and found that his mother was there his spirits fell. He saw, by the corners of her mouth, that she had not forgotten their interview of the preceding day; and that her state of mind was not a whit more charitable. Ida's face was a little shadowed; but she was cheerful and very attentive to his mother—and happily, ignorant of her true feelings. She came and went from the breakfast room to the parlor, frequently, evidently with household cares upon her mind.

Tea was at length announced. Edward's heart trembled. His mother arose, and with rather a cold air, accompanied her children to the room where the evening meal awaited them. The table had an attractive look, new to the eyes of both Edward and his mother. It was plain that another hand besides the servant's had been there. Ida poured the tea, and Edward served the hot biscuit and cream toast. The eyes of the latter were on his mother, and she lifted, with an air which he understood to say, "Poor stuff!" the cup of tea to her lips. She tasted the fragrant beverage—set the cup down—lifted and tasted again. The infusion was faultless! Yes, even to her critical taste. Next the biscuit, and next the toast were tried.—Mrs. Goodfellow herself could not have surpassed them.

Universalist Convention.

This body is the general assembly of the Universalist denomination, and extends its jurisdiction over the states and territories of the United States. It held its meeting, for this year, in St. Paul's church, Chicago, commencing on the morning of the 15th, and closing on the evening of the 18th instant.—The session was largely attended, being composed of clergymen and delegates from twenty-one different states and territories of the Union. The chief object of the annual gathering of this body is the transaction of ecclesiastical business by the council, but the interest of the occasion is greatly enhanced by frequent seasons of religious worship, and which are usually attended by very large audiences.

A sermon was preached on Tuesday morning by Rev. D. C. Tomlinson, of Independence, Iowa. His subject was *perseverance in well-doing*. The preacher gave a very good common sense view of what he regarded as the needs and duties of the denomination, and urged his friends to a deeper, truer practical realization of the excellences of their faith. We thought there were many merits in the sermon, but the manner in which it was delivered was very far from being unexceptionable. We never could see why a preacher should not do something personally towards ridding the pulpit of its stereotyped dullness.

In the afternoon, Rev. J. S. Dennis, of Massachusetts, gave a discourse from Job xxxii: 9—"Great men are not always wise." He said the Savior taught a perfect religion, adapted to human nature in all its conditions. Conservators, leaders of opinion, men of wealth and worldly influence, stood in the way of this new faith, or it had been more generally received; and he regarded it as especially true in religious matters, that great men are not always wise. The preacher was rather happy and forcible in his illustrations, and in his delivery, though his voice was quite too sepulchral to be heard at all times pleasingly.

Rev. A. C. Thomas, of Philadelphia, somewhat celebrated in former years for his controversies with Dr. Ely, Luther Lee, and other prominent opponents, preached a discourse in the evening on Paganism, Judaism, Christianity, and things in general, throwing in illustratively a pathetic allusion to his "dear wife" and "little Frank." We have no doubt such references in preaching indicate recommendable affectionate disposition; but if they are necessary, we go at once for the censure of the clergy. They strike us as being no more in taste than Latin orations at college commencements. Mr. T. is nevertheless a man of rare abilities and acquisitions, and is usually, we understand, remarkably successful in his public ministrations.—On this occasion, however, he was not particularly fortunate. But, if great men are not always wise, great preachers may sometimes consistently enough make slight failures.

The occasional sermon was delivered on Wednesday forenoon by Rev. E. G. Brooks, of Lynn, Mass. We understand the subject was Universalism to be the American church of the future. The subject was entirely denominational in its bearings, but it was discussed in a masterly manner, and did not fail to hold the undivided attention of the audience. Mr. B. is a preacher who would be an honor to any cause.

The evening discourse was preached by the editor of the Boston *Trumpet*, Rev. Thomas Whittemore, from 1 Tim. i: 15, and was devoted to the subject of salvation from sin. This sermon was evidently listened to with great satisfaction. It was eloquent and earnest, and must have made a deep impression on the minds of those who heard it.

On Thursday morning, Rev. O. A. Skinner, of Cambridgeport, Mass., preached an ordinary sermon, and an extraordinary one

was preached in the afternoon by Rev. A. A. Miner, of Boston, Mass., after which the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered. The right hand of fellowship scene, which was gratuitously thrown in at the conclusion, was perhaps appropriate and proper enough; it was certainly very affecting—but it seemed to us too much in the spirit of the mutual admiration society. In the evening a very excellent discourse was delivered by Rev. H. R. Nye, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. N. is the editor of the *Star in the West*, and as he is still young, we apprehend he will yet make his mark.

The business proceedings of the council were conducted in a harmonious spirit, and we are happy to add, that their publication will not be disgraced by a treasonable string of anti-slavery resolutions, such as too frequently emanates from the sessions of some religious bodies.—*Chicago Times*, Sept. 14th.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

A. V. VALENTINE, EDITOR.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings, not in figures on the dial. We should count time by heart-beats; he most lives, who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

EASTMANVILLE, MICHIGAN: WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1857.

North and South.

At the present time there is much said about the course of BUCHANAN in relation to Kansas affairs. The letter of Prof. SILLIMAN and others, concerning the Kansas policy, and the president's reply thereto, are made subjects of frequent remarks.

We notice that the republican papers of the north almost universally condemn the letter of BUCHANAN in the most abusive language; speaking of its sentiments as being unjust to northern interests; false to the principles of the union of the states, and calculated only to please the south; and furthermore, frequently declare that the entire south are delighted with the president's course.

Now is it possible that there is a republican politician who does not know these statements to be entirely false?—false in every respect, and calculated only to deceive the public; widen the misunderstanding which unhappily already exists between the north and south, and hasten, as a natural consequence, the dissolution of the union.

In the first place, it has not been clearly shown that Buchanan's course is one sided, nor his position false to constitutional liberty or the philosophy of government. In the second place, the south, contrary to the general impression at the north, are as much dissatisfied with Buchanan's course, as are the north themselves. We exchange with several southern papers, and have an opportunity to see both sides of the question. The *Kinston* (N. C.) *American Advocate*, in an article in relation to this letter of Buchanan's, says: "The abolitionists in Connecticut can get a hearing from him, but the Georgia democracy, requesting it, cannot get any sort of response. Contemptuous silence is all they can or will get from him."

Whether the northern clergymen or the Georgia democracy have any just cause for complaint or not, we cannot tell. They are each the best able to decide for themselves. We can see no just cause. We only hope, though present appearances are against it, that BUCHANAN's administration will be as generally approved as was that of PIERCE.

Report of School District Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the qualified voters of school district No. one, of the township of Polkton, held at the school house in Eastmanville, on the 28th day of September, 1857, pursuant to public notice, the moderator presiding, and A. Johnson was present as clerk.

The records of the last year were read, and a financial report was submitted, showing a balance in the treasury of \$50.77 primary school fund, \$53.39 for general repairs.

On motion of Hon. Timo. Eastman the district board was directed to purchase Webster's unabridged dictionary for the use of the school. When on motion of the same, the account of the director amounting to \$7.40 was allowed and ordered to be paid.

On motion of Mason Eastman, it was resolved to procure a clock for the use of the school. When on motion of G. Eastman, the meeting proceeded to ballot for director, which resulted in the election of Geo. Eastman. When on motion of Hon. Timo. Eastman that the other officers be chosen, *viva voce*.

Wm. Angel was elected moderator, and Comer B. Shaw, assessor, for the ensuing year.

On motion of L. Fisk, it was resolved to raise by tax, one dollar, in the district, for the support of the school.

On motion of Hon. Timo. Eastman, a sufficient supply was ordered,—one-half to be dry cord wood, cut once, and the other half to be green, and 2½ feet long, and all to be good hard wood, properly split for the stove, and corded up at the school-house; and the contract was struck off at public vendue, to H. Fish, at one dollar and six cents per cord.

It was then resolved to employ the ensuing winter, a good male teacher for the term of three months, or more, at the discretion of the board.

When on motion of Hon. Timo. Eastman, certain necessary repairs were ordered.

On motion adjourned *sine die*.

A. JOHNSON, School Director.

A Financial Crisis.

A General Suspension of Banks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

A notice posted on the bank of the Metropolis, says the panic created by the suspension of other banks having caused much larger demands for specie than was anticipated, that institution is under the painful necessity of suspending specie payments for the present. The trustees remark that they will make every exertion to resume. The bank paid out \$65,000 on Saturday.

The Bank of Washington and Patriotic Bank, which paid only small sums on Saturday, have now altogether suspended. The The Savings Banks pay either in city banks or Virginia money, and demand the six days notice from depositors. Virginia money is at a discount of five per cent., and the tendency downward. Business is nearly paralyzed, and uncurrent money unsaleable.

OMAHA, Sept. 21.

The Exchange Bank of this city failed today; also the Fontenelle Bank at Belle River. They are said to be bad failures.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.

The Suffolk Bank refuses to redeem the bills of the New England country banks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—1 P. M.

Stocks opened lower and dull. The feeling of depression is being gradually removed, and it appears to be the impression that the darkest day is past. Money is still actively sought after at all kinds of rates, there being no regular price. Sterling exchange has sold down as low as 98 and as high as 102.

HARTFORD, Sept. 29.

The Hartford banks have no idea of suspending specie payments. They are vastly stronger than they were last week.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.

The banks are still pursuing an inharmoneious course, causing trouble and vexation to the business men. The Pennsylvania bank refuses for the present to come into an arrangement with the other banks, fearing that her largest depositors will remove their balances to other banks, creating a large indebtedness to them, which could not at once be settled without difficulty. Arrangements are making to place her on a firm basis.—The other banks are at variance, refusing to receive the certified checks of each other.—There is confusion in all the arrangements of parties having notes due, while the funds are locked up. The people feel outraged at the want of system, and the necessity for a clearing house is becoming daily imperative.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.

E. I. Tinkham & Co., bankers, of this city, suspended this morning.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.

R. K. Swift, Bro. & Johnston, bankers, temporarily suspended this morning.

BOSTON, Sept. 30—1 P. M.

At the adjourned meeting of bank presidents to-day, it was decided to discount during the week nearly three millions. This will ease the market, and largely restore public confidence.

The population of the United States and territories is set down at 26,964,312. The aggregate value of real and personal estate at \$11,317,711,072.

The amount of the Philadelphia municipal tax for the year 1857, is about \$2,000,000. In Boston, the assessors have fixed the rate of taxation at 63 cents on one hundred dollars.

POST OFFICE.—We see that our worthy postmaster is making an enlargement of the Grand Haven post office so as to give room for the increasing business of the establishment.—*Ottawa Clarion*.

LOAFERS IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—The composing room of a printing office is not the place to tell long stories, or argue abstract points in metaphysics. Read, ye loungers, and be advised:

A printing office is like a school; it can have no interlopers, hangers on, or twaddlers, without a serious inconvenience, to say nothing of loss of time, which is just as good as gold to the printer, as though it metallically glistened in his hand. What would be thought of a man who would enter a school, and dabble first with the teacher, and then with the scholars—interrupting the discipline of one, and the studies of the other? And yet this is the precise effect of the loafer in the printing office. He seriously interferes with the course of business, distracts the great attention which is necessary to the good printer. No gentleman will ever enter it and presume to act the loafer. He will feel above it, for no real man ever sacrificed the interests of interference with the duties of others.—The loafer does both. Let him think, if he ever has, that the last place he should ever insinuate his worthless and unwelcome presence, is in the printing office.

We were shown a mammoth tomato this morning, raised in the garden of Mr. Sumner, on Larned-st., east, weighing one pound and seven ounces.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Mr. Elihu Newbury, of this village hung a tomato in our room, which weighed twenty-seven ounces and a half. It was grown in his garden, and in size resembled a "small pumpkin." Ahead of Detroit in the tomato line.—*Romeo Argus*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New York & Erie Rail Road.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Buy your through tickets to N. York, Boston, Phila., and N. England Cities, via this route. TWENTY-FOUR MILES DISTANCE SAVED! Thro' to N. Y. City without change of Cars! The only route to New York City having WIDE AND SPACIOUS SALOON CARS! This line extends to Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with an unbroken Wide Gauge—connecting at Dunkirk directly with all Trains from Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago, on the Lake Shore R.R.; To Buffalo, via the Buff. & N.Y. City R.R., making direct connection with steamers on Lake Erie from Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, also with the Buff. & Lake Huron R.R. from Detroit and Chicago; To Niagara Falls, via Canandaigua & N. F. R.R., making direct connection with Trains on the Great Western Railway from Detroit and Chicago, thus affording the traveling public unrivalled facilities. Hosts of passengers can stop in N. York City any length of time, and resume their journey at pleasure, without extra charge. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all the principal western R.R. Offices. Fare as low as by any other route. B. F. SMITH, Gen'l Ag't. HOMER RAMSDELL, Cleveland, O., May 15, 1857. President.

CHICAGO, GRAND HAVEN AND MUSKOGON.

The Propeller OTTAWA will run in the above named route, during the remainder of the season of navigation, leaving CHICAGO, Mondays & Thursdays, at 6 o'clock p. m. from Ryerson, Miller & Co's dock—corner Canal and Fulton sts; GR. HAVEN, at 6 p. m. Wednesdays & Saturdays. —For freight or passage apply to Ryerson, Miller & Co., Chicago; Ryerson & Morris, Muskogon; Blake & Hubbard, Gr. Haven, or on board. W. H. WOODBURY, A. HAVEN, Clerk. Master.

July 3, 1857. 296a1

If you are Sick you must take Medicine! For all external and internal pain use DE WITT'S PAIN RELIEVER. Which is stronger and requires less to effect a cure than any known remedy.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE TAKE the only safe and harmless remedy in the world, RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. For all bilious complaints take THE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. An auxiliary to the "Cure." These Remedies destroy the Disease, but never the patient. W. B. CHAPIN, Wholesale Ag't, Providence, R. I. For Sale by Druggists generally. 238m3

THE VANGUARD. A Free Weekly Reform Paper. W. & E. M. F. DENTON, ALFRED & ANNA DENTON CRIDGE, Editors. Integral Education, Spiritualism, Land Reform, Practical Socialism and Universal Freedom will be its most prominent topics. Terms—\$1 a year. Address "VANGUARD," Dayton, Ohio.

THE STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT. This sterling paper is published in Elba, Alabama, and edited by A. L. Milligan. The terms are \$2.00 a year in advance. All letters should be addressed to the editor, to receive attention. 209w2

Our Exchanges.

Newspapers.

MICHIGAN. Allegan—Journal, D. C. Henderson. \$1. Record, Hawks & Munson. \$1. Ann Arbor—Argus, Eliza B. Pond. \$1.50. Coldwater—Sentinel, Barrett & Co. \$1.50. Detroit—Free Press, W. F. Storey. Daily, \$6; Semi-weekly, weekly, Tribune, H. Barnes. Daily, Semi-weekly, Weekly, \$1. East Saginaw—Enterprise, Perry Joslin. Eaton Rapids—Argus, Money & Hamlin. \$1. Grand Haven—Clarion, H. S. Clubb. \$1.50. Grand Rapids—Eagle, A. R. Turner. Daily, \$1. Semi-weekly, Weekly, Enquirer and Herald, Gordon & Thompson. Daily, \$5. Semi-weekly, \$2. Weekly, \$1. Greenville—Independent, J. M. Fuller. \$1. Hastings—Pioneer, Geo. A. Smith. \$1.50. Holland—Hollander, Doehsberg & Sons. \$1. Hudson—Sat. Eve. News, S. Wolverson. \$1.50. Ionia—Gazette, E. R. Powell. \$1.25. Lansing—State Journal, Mead & Griswold. \$1. State Republican, Hosmer & Fitch. \$1. Muskegon—Journal, M. V. R. Cowin. \$1.50. Newaygo—Republican, James H. Mace. \$1.50. Paw Paw—True North, E. C. D. Bruce. \$1. Rogers—Argus, Bentley & Stone. \$1. S. Johns—Democrat, John Ransom. \$1. Tecumseh—Herald, G. S. & C. K. Spafford. \$1. Three Rivers—Herald, N. B. & J. T. Welper. \$1.50.

ALABAMA. Abbeville—Advertiser, M. W. Helms. \$2. Clayton—Banner, Post & Wood. \$2. Elba—State Rights Democrat, A. L. Milligan. \$2. Notasulga—Universalist Herald, J. C. Burruss. \$2. Troy—Independent American, S. M. Adams. \$2.

FLORIDA. Milton—Phoenix, Alonzo Landrum. \$2. Thomasville—Enterprise, Bryan & Dyson. \$2.

GEORGIA. Chicago—Ledger, Seth Paine. Daily, \$6; weekly—Democratic Press, Scraps, Gross & Spears. Daily, weekly \$2.

Marengo—Journal, Edward Barnside. \$1.50. Rockford—Register, E. C. D. Bruce. \$1.50. Rockton—Gazette, Funk & Phelps. \$1.50. Vandalia—Observer, T. Greenhouse. \$1.50.

INDIANA. Angola—Truth Seeker, A. P. Bowman. \$1.50. Indianapolis—Herald and Era, Williamson, Abbott & Lee. \$2. Valparaiso—Republican, R. A. Cameron. \$1.50.

IOWA. West Union—Pioneer, John Gharky. \$1.50.

MAINE. Augusta—Gospel Banner, J. W. Hanson. \$2. North Anson—Advocate, Albert Moore. \$1. Waterville—Eastern Mail, Maxham & Wing. \$1.50. Dexter—Gem and Gazette. \$1.

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston—Freeman and Visitor, S. Cobb. \$2. Banner of Light, L. Colby & Co. \$2. Investigator, Josiah P. Mendum. \$2. N. E. Spiritualist, A. E. Newton. \$2. Youth's Companion, Olmstead & Co. \$1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Keene—N. H. Sentinel, S. & G. S. Woodward. \$1.25. Laconia—N. H. Democrat, S. C. Baldwin. \$1.50. Lancaster—Democrat, J. L. Williams. \$1. Peterborough—Transcript, K. C. Scott. \$1.

NEW YORK. Buffalo—Age of Progress, Stephen Albro. \$2. N. Y. City—New Jerusalem Messenger, J. L. Jewett. \$2. Spiritual Telegraph, C. Partridge. \$2. Wall Street Broker, John B. Dye. \$1.

NORTH CAROLINA. Kinston—American Advocate, Walter Dunn, Jr. \$2.

OHIO. Cleveland—Spiritual Universe, L. S. Everett. \$2. Conneaut—Buckeye Democrat, S. Ward Smith. \$1. Gallipolis—Journal, James Harper. \$1.50. Wooster—Republican Freeman & Johnson. \$1.50.

VERMONT. Montpelier—Repository, Ballou & Loveland. \$2. Vergennes—Citizen, Hiram C. Johnson. \$1.50.

WISCONSIN. Fort Atkinson—Wisconsin Chief, Thurlow W. & Emma Brown. \$1. Horicon—Argus, Mark M. Pomeroy. \$1.50. Fox Lake—Journal, B. C. Golding. \$1.50. Jefferson—Jeffersonian, W. M. Watt. \$1. Ripon—Home, Fuller & Parker. \$1.50.

MINNESOTA. Faribault—Herald, Mott & Lucas. \$2. Red Wing—Gazette, Merritt & Colvill. \$2. Winona—Republican, D. Sinclair & Co. \$2.

CANADA. Fonthill—Herald, A. Dinsmore & Co. \$2. Hamilton—Spectator, Smiley Gillespie. 7s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the post office at Eastmanville, Mich., for the quarter ending September 30th, 1857.

Alwood Oliver	Hudson Charles
Allen James	Ingraham Cyrus
Asby Horace S	Jasper Anthony
Briggs John	Lawson Gardner A
Brown David 2	Ludloff Hartie
Byrne & Byer	Michel Anthana
Brought Jeremiah 2	Newton Chaucey
Brown Charles	Newton Edward O
Brown Charles O	Pless Mrs Elizabeth
Boyd Henry	Potter Hart
Bosman Andrew	Parry Wm
Cain Miss Emily J	Payn Warren
Child Mark A	Proff John
Calliegan Martin	Potts Jacob
Davidson Gardner	Robinson Alfred
Dickey Mr.	Randall Schuyler
Fliegel John	Riecock A
Feyer Roger	Skinner William 2
Flint Juduth	Smith David
Goe Mitchell	Sewers B
Gorman Wm O 2	Stark James
Griffin Wm or Henry	Scott Elizabeth B
Granger G W	Sauer B
Gassett Loton	Slagter Lukas
Genin Joseph	Wario Rice
Hiss Miss Jane	Wilse Hiram
Harris J V	Wiltse Henry
Harris Messrs	Willebrands Dr
Hand James A 2	Wolaver J H
Hinsley Charles	Wilder Wallace
Huff Benjamin C	Willington Thos
Hatch Charles	Wheeler Erastus
Hoachstatter Miss M M	Wheeler Erastus W 2

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. TIMO. EASTMAN, Postmaster.

LAMONT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT AND CORN at the LAMONT STEAM MILLS. Flour and meal constantly on hand and for sale.—Custom work done at all times in a workmanlike manner, by THOMAS B. WOODBURY, Proprietor.

SASH AND BLINDS at the Lamont Mills Sash and Blind Factory. Prompt attention will be paid to all orders for Sash and Blinds by T. B. WOODBURY, Proprietor. WOODBURY & TUBBS, LESTER TUBBS, 309y1

CHOICE FARM of 76 acres of land,—10 acres under improvement—one mile from Lamont village. It is well watered by an excellent stream. For sale by T. B. WOODBURY.

15 TO 20 TONS OF NEW HAY, for sale by 309y1 T. B. WOODBURY.

EVERYBODY WANTS THE

LEGAL GUIDE!

This book contains the laws of Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa; also the full United States Laws for pre-empting and locating Public Lands, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of the north-west.

It also contains accurate and practical forms for drawing up all business documents in common use. Sample copies will be sent, post paid, to those wishing to engage in the sale of it, on receipt of 50 cents by mail. Address, RUTHER BLANCHARD, 309-1 Chicago, Ills.

LUMBERMEN'S BANK

E. L. FULLER & Co., Grand Haven, Mich.

General Dealers in Coin and Exchange. CORRESPONDENTS.—Metropolitan Bank, N. Y. Messrs. Geo. Smith & Co., Merchant's Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Messrs. Daniel Ball & Co., Grand Rapids. 309m3

WISCONSIN

Monthly Phonetic Pantograph.

The subscriber will publish, at Fox Lake, Wis., a monthly bearing the above title, for the dissemination of Phonetic knowledge and pure literature—commencing on the 1st of October, 1857. It is his desire to publish a sheet that will find a hearty welcome with the true reformers in correcting and simplifying the English language, and at the same time find a place at the

HEARTH-STONE OF THOUSANDS.

THE PHONETIC PANTOGRAPH will be issued on the first Monday of each month, at rates per annum as follows: \$1 for single subscription; clubs of ten for \$8; clubs of twenty for \$15; and for clubs of 50 cents each, the Monthly will be furnished at greater number.

THE PHONETIC PANTOGRAPH will be published on fine white paper, and new type, containing sixteen pages. In all cases the cash must accompany the order.

All orders must be addressed to B. C. GOLLDAY, Fox Lake, Dodge Co., Wis. 309w4

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON AND COMPANY

Will commence the issue, on the first of November, of a new Magazine, to be called

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

It will be devoted to Literature, Art, and Politics. The aim of the Periodical will be, First: In Literature, to leave no province unrepresented, so that, while each number will contain articles of an abstract and permanent value, it will also be found that the healthy appetite of the mind for entertainment in its various forms of Narrative, Wit, and Humor, will not go uncareed for. They wish to say, also, that while native writers will receive the most encouragement, and will be mainly relied on to fill the pages of the Atlantic, the publishers will not hesitate to draw from the foreign sources at their command, as occasion may require, relying rather on the competence of an author to treat a particular subject, than on any other claim whatever. In this way they hope to make their Periodical welcome where ever the English tongue is spoken or read.

Second: In the term Art, they intend to include the whole domain of aesthetics, and hope gradually to make this critical department a true and fearless representative of Art, in all its various branches, without any regard to prejudice, whether personal or national, or to private considerations of what kind soever.

Third: In Politics, the ATLANTIC will be the organ of no party or clique, but will honestly endeavor to be the exponent of what its conductors believe to be the American Idea. It will deal frankly with persons and with parties, endeavoring always to keep in view the moral element which transcends all persons and parties, and which alone makes the basis of a true and lasting national prosperity. It will not rank itself with any sect or *outlet*, but with that body of men which is in favor of Freedom, National Progress and Honor, whether public or private.

TERMS.—Three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number, and may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or of the Publishers.

Michigan Central Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, July 6th, 1857, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

FROM DETROIT.—New York express, daily, (except Sundays,) at 7 A. M. Day express, daily, (except Sundays,) at 8.15 A. M., stops at all regular and signal stations. Evening express, daily, (except Sundays and Mondays,) at 5 P. M., stops at all regular and signal stations as far as Marshall. West of Marshall, at the regular stations only.

Night express, daily, at 9.15 P. M., stops only as designated by figures above, (excepting on Sundays and Mondays.) On those days it stops at all the regular stations.

GOING EAST.

FROM CHICAGO.—Lightning express, daily, (except Sundays,) at 5.30 A. M. Day express, daily, (except Sundays,) at 7 A. M., stops at all regular and signal stations. Evening express, daily, (except Saturdays and Sundays,) at 3 P. M., stops between Chicago and Marshall at places as designated by figures above. East of Marshall, it stops at all regular stations, and at signal stations if necessary. On Saturdays and Sundays, it stops at all regular stations on the line.

R. N. RICE, General Sup't. M. C. R. R. Office, Detroit, July 2, 1857. 309t1